

Nombre: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_ Hora: \_\_\_\_\_

Yo Puedo #1

2 sides

**Fiestas: Verdad (True) o Falso (False)**

- V F 1. Holiday celebrations in Mexico and C. America are called fiestas.
- V F 2. Fiestas are special days in Mexico and C. America.
- V F 3. There is a fiesta for every national, international, and local holiday.
- V F 4. Personal fiestas for birthdays, weddings, and baptisms do NOT exist.
- V F 5. Each region, town, and country celebrate holidays in the SAME way.
- V F 6. There are certain elements that are common to every fiesta.

**Día de la Independencia ~ Independence Day**

- V F 7. Mexico was ruled by Spain for three centuries.
- V F 8. The king of Spain was supreme in the Spanish colonies.
- V F 9. The king appointed viceroys to carry out his law.
- V F 10. Mexicans and Central Americans felt that they were treated unfairly by the king and his rules.
- V F 11. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, most Mexican and Central American countries revolted and became independent republics.
- V F 12. On the afternoon of November 15<sup>th</sup>, the revolution against Spain began.
- V F 13. Panama celebrates it's independence in September.

**Día de la Raza ~ The Day of the Races**

- V F 14. All of the Americas were inhabited by Native Americans before Columbus arrived in America in 1492.
- V F 15. The arrival of Columbus marked the initial blending of Native American cultures with European cultures.
- V F 16. Columbus was the first European to explore this area.
- V F 17. Columbus was born in Italy.
- V F 18. He was 29 at the time of his first voyage.
- V F 19. Columbus set sail in 1492 looking for a new route to the Indies.
- V F 20. He set sail with 4 ships.
- V F 21. He called all the natives he met in the Bahamas "Indians".
- V F 22. In 1503, Columbus made several voyages.
- V F 23. Religious practices today are a blending of Catholic and Indian practices.
- V F 24. Día de la Raza means The Day of the Race.
- V F 25. September 12<sup>th</sup> is observed as a national holiday.

**Día de Todos los Santos ~ All Souls' Day**

- V F 26. This holiday is celebrated early in November in Mexico and Central America.



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- V F 27. This holiday coincides with an old Aztec celebration of death.
- V F 28. Aztec ritual involved placing food on the graves of the departed.
- V F 29. The dead came to their graves on December 2<sup>nd</sup> to feast on their favorite foods.
- V F 30. The spirits actually ate the food that was left on the graves.
- V F 31. Flowers were also placed on graves.
- V F 32. Mexican and Central Americans celebrate this holiday by making ofrendas to place in their homes.
- V F 33. Blue and Red candles are burned for the dead.
- V F 34. It is believed that the dead come back and peek into the living rooms of their families during "holy times" to see the candles and shrines.
- V F 35. Death is both respected and feared.
- V F 36. All Souls' Day is a way for the people to honor the living.



### Día de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe ~ Day of Our Lady of Guadalupe

- V F 37. The story of Our Lady of Guadalupe begins in Spain.
- V F 38. Mexico's first bishop ordered the destruction of all Aztec shrines.
- V F 39. Juan Diego said that he saw a vision of Mary on Tepeyac Hill.
- V F 40. Mary told Juan Diego to build a restaurant on the spot she appeared.
- V F 41. Upon returning to Tepeyac Hill, Juan Diego found daisies where there had previously been cacti.
- V F 42. Upon seeing the flowers that Juan Diego had in his tilma, the bishop was convinced that a miracle had happened and the chapel was built.
- V F 43. The shrine of Guadalupe is just outside of Cancun.
- V F 44. Many people come to the shrine to get healing water.
- V F 45. The festival is held at the shrine on December 12<sup>th</sup> every year.
- V F 46. Food is sold at this festival.
- V F 47. Pupusas are sandwiches filled with potatoes and meat.

### Posadas ~ Procession Day

- V F 48. This is held on December 16<sup>th</sup>.
- V F 49. A posada is the day chosen to begin the festivities for the Christmas celebration.
- V F 50. The procession is held for 9 nights.
- V F 51. Traditionally, small groups gather to go caroling from house to house looking for a place to stay.
- V F 52. Piñatas are a traditional Christmas activity.
- V F 53. A child uses a bat and tries to swing at the piñata while blindfolded.
- V F 54. There are treats inside of a piñata.
- V F 55. Only the person who breaks open the piñata is able to scramble for the goodies that spill out of the piñata.